WORLD'S FAIR DRAMA.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS AND DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE.

Senator Sawyer Introduces a Bill for the Sappression of Lotterles—Fine and Imprisonment for Sending or Receiving Lottery Letters,

[Hy Special Wire from the Capitol.] The widely advertised drama, the "World's Fair," gave a first performance to day in the Hall of Representatives. The Gilbertian and Sullivanian air of mystery which has been thrown about this play excited a remarkable smount of interest in it. Even more wonderful and mystifying than all was the fact that the managers of this production had succeeded in freely advertising it in the staid and solemu Congressional Record, which never before had advertised anything more hilario is. It was not even known to what division of the drama it would belong. Would it be tragedy, comedy, com-edy-drama, pastoral, melodrama, farce, that latest monstrosity of the drama, the farce-comedy? These questions were eagerly asked, but no one could answer them. Plausible arguments in favor of each class were advanced, and as the day for the first performance drew nigh the interest grew simply intense. Those in possession of the secret assumed an air of wisdom and said nothing. It is remarkable how much interest may be created by that simple process.

The unusual length of the play, the "World's Fair," excited much comment. It was announced that the time required for the performance would be at least two days, and might even extend to double that time. It reminded one of the Chinese plays, that run for about three weeks.

Then, again, it was to be performed in the daytime, as was the case with the Elizabethan drama, when barns and open tennis courts formed the theatres. As in those times there was to be no extensive stage, nor elaborate scenery. In those times boards with "This is a castle," "This is a road," answered all purposes. Except that the surroundings of the new play were to be more elegant and beautiful, they were of no more theatrical value than the primitive surroundings of the days of the Virgin

Queen. Then the name, the "World's Fair," was of itself suggestive of mystery. Would it be anything like the great fairs of the middle ages? Would it be a modern representation of "Vanity Fair," as described in Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress?" Would it, and here society hugged itse!f, would it be like those lovely fairs given in aid of the dear, delightful military? Finally, there were some who hoped it would resemble, in a much modified form, no doubt, that celebreated creation of Irish genius, "Donnybrook Fair." These were of the sterner sex, such as delight in witnessing intel-lectual combats between such eminent ientists as Professors Sullivan and Kilrain.

Thus when the hour set for the be ginning of the performance arrived the galleries overlooking the scene were filled with a throng of people of all classes and conditions thrilled with the delight of anticipated pleasure. The public galleries were comfortably full with, strange to say, the colored faces in a minority. In the private and reserved galleries the people came with the same leisure which characterizes the holder of a reserved seat ticket at the theatre of a reserved scat ticket at the theatre.

There were several large theatrical parties here from a distance, notably a large one from Chicago. It was headed by General George R. Davis, ex-Representative; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, exsentative; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, ex-First Assistant Postmaster-General; Dr. Rush, A. B. Hurt, ex-Congressman McKenzie, W. K. Carlisle, Solomon Thatcher, and Messrs. Dickinson, Tay-lor, Cragin, Phelps. St Louis had a much smaller party. It was composed of ex-Representative John J. O'Neill. Governor Francis, Colonel J. K. Rickey, J. G. Trather, Governor Fletcher and General John B. Clark.

General John B. Clark.

New York sent no party, but was represented by handsome, blue eyed Phil Thompson, ex-Representative. It is said, though, that a large box party, headed by ex-Secretary Whitney, will be here to-morrow. Washington's official representatives—that is, those who come in on stockholders' tickets—are Thomas J. Luttrell, Colonel M. M. Parker, and Professor King of the Geological Survey.

Geological Survey.

The galleries filled up slowly, but by the time Mr. Candler began speaking the prologue at 1 p. m. they were well-filled, except the Diplomatic, which contained not a soul. The provate galleries contained a well-dres of assem-blage of ladies and gentlemen, many of them being Wash-ingtonians, who listened to the debate with interest. Most of those occupying seats in these galleries were evidently strangers who, being in the city, had concluded to take in the new play. In the executive gallery Secretary Rusk's daughter and three friends were attentive observers.

Arrangements for Speaking,

The World's Fair Committee of the House met to-day and reached an agreement as te the apportionment of time to speakers in the World's Fair debate. The committee has decided to allow each city two hours, one hour to-day and one to-morrow. Those opposing the fair will also be allowed two hours, and the chairman of the committee will be allowed one hour.

It was plainly apparent soon after the House met to day that there was a fixed intention on the part of a number Southern Democrats to oppose the World's Fair project because of the

Government appropriation of \$1,500,000 provided for in the general bill.

After some routine business had been disposed of the Speaker announced that the consideration of the World's Fair bill was the regular order and recognized Mr. Candler of Massachusetts, the chairman of the committee in charge of the matter, who made a statement concerning the allotments of time for discussion by the committee. He said it was the purpose of the committee to allow one hour to-day for the discus-sion of the general features of the project. Each of the cities interested would also be allowed an hour to-day, with the closing hour for the opposition to present its views. Tomorrow, he said, the opposition would be allowed the opening order, with an

hour to each of the cities.

Mr. Mills of Texas and Mr. McMillin of Tennessee objected to calling up the

Mr. Mills was not satisfied with the allotment of time. He demanded half of the time in behalf of the opponents of the bill.

The Speaker said that in the absence ing officer should in fairness recognize | stone vs. Cate.

the opponents of the bills during half of the time.
The Speaker stated that he preferred

that, an arrangement be made. A wrangle ensued. Mr. Kilgore of Texas finally raised the question of consideration, and a vote was taken, resulting in 138 yens and 21 mays.
"No quorum," said Mr. Kligore.
"The Chair overrules the point," said

the Speaker, deliberately.

There was much laughter at this remark, and for the first time in several weeks the Democrats did not oppose a radical ruling by the Speaker. On the centrary most of them seemed to be much pleased.

much pleased.

Mr. Candler finally succeeded in beginning his speech on the general features of the project, outlining reasons why a fair should be held. He defended the sections in the general bill appropriating money for eral bill appropriating money for Government exhibit, contending that the people should have a chance to improve themselves by a study of the exhibit that the Govern-ment of the United States could make. ment of the United States could make. The fair itself would be an honor to the United States. The works of art and objects of curiosity belonging to the Government should be given a place in the Exposition. The American people believe that the United States Govern-

ment should have an exhibit worthy of 60,000,000 of people. He called attention to the project as a commercial proposition, and said that as a commercial man he knew its benefits to the country would be great. Looking at the matter from a business standpoint, without any sentiment, it was clear that the Fair would bring into circulation an immense amount of money. The proposition was of as much interest to the South, that might vote against it, as it was to the other sections of the country. Such an institution as the one proposed would bind more closely, he believed, the North and the South.

Mr. Candler was greeted with applause at the conclusion of his speech. Mr. Flower of New York opened the discussion for the metropolis.

Governor Hill Signs It.

Albany, N. Y., Feb. 20.—Governor Hill has signed the World's Fair bill. After the Lottery Grab. Mr. Sawyer introduced in the Senate to-day a bill to amend the law in rela-

tion to lotteries. The law as amended is to provide a fine of \$100 to \$5,000 and imprisonment for not less than six months for the offense of mailing a letter to a lottery company or receiving a letter to a lottery company or receiving a letter addressed to such a company. The act of a mailing is to be continuous from the place of mailing to the place of delivery and all United States Courts in the districts through which it passes, or where it originates, or is delivered are to have jurisdicor is delivered, are to have furisdic tion. The Postmaster-General is to have the power to stop all registered letters coming to lottery companies or their agents, or representatives whether the agent or representative is acting as an individual or firm, a bank corporation or associa-tion of any kind, and these letters he is to return to the mailing office stamped fraudulent.'

The public advertisement naming the agent is to be sufficient evidence of his identity unless he shall have denied that advertisement publicly. The Postmaster General may also refuse to pay money orders to the Lottery Company or its agents.

The resolution by Mr. Chandler in regard to the assassination of Deputy Marshal Saunders in Florida was taken up, and Mr. Pasco resumed his re-marks. He sent to the Clerk's desk and had read various newspaper articles and proceedings of public meetings de-nunciatory of the conduct and character of the United States Court and its officers in the Northern District of

These representations, he said, might tend to throw some light on the causes leading up to the sad affair at Quincy. He knew nothing of the matter himself, but he did knew that Saunders had already exhibited his unitness for the office which he held. The responsibility of Judge Swayne, Marshal Migell and Clerk Wilton ought to be ascertained, as they had been shown to be connected with partisan prosecu-

Mr. Plumb introduced in the Senate to day bills making Wichita and Leav-enworth, Kan., ports of entry and ex-tending to them the provisions of the act for the immediate transportation of dutiable goods.

Mr. Hiscock introduced in the Senate bills appropriating \$150,000 each for public buildings at Rome and Elmira.

House Proceedings.

The House adopted the conference report of the Senate bill to increase the pension of helpless soldiers. The agreement makes the proposed crease take effect from date of the passage of the bill or the

issue of surgeon's certificates.

Mr. Morrill of Kansas explained that the bill involved an expenditure of \$400,000 to \$450,000 for this year.

Prospects of the New Bridge

The prospects of the New Bridge.

The prospects of Washington obtaining a much-needed bridge are becoming very bright to-day. Senator Butter introduced the following resolution:

"That the Secretary of the War be and is hereby directed to examine and report to the Senate on the most suitable kind of a bridge, with approaches from a point at or near the foot of Massachusetts avenue, across the Potomac River to a point in the the Potomac River to a point in the United States National Cemetery Grounds at Washington so as to connect in the best manner the public grounds on both sides of the Potomac River, with estimates of the kind of bridge deemed most expedient, which will not interfere with the navigation of

The House Committee on Labor, by a vote of 7 to 3, authorized a favorable report on the bill introduced in the House by Mr. Gest providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers. workmen and mechanics arising unde the eight-hour law.

The bill provides that all claims for labor performed in excess of eight hours per day shall be referred to the Court of Claims to be adjudicated upon the eight-hour basis. In all claims proven by workmen em-ployed on behalf of the Government

since June, 1868, the workmen shall be paid for each eight hours employed the full price of a day's work.

The bill also provides that wherever a sufficient number of claimants of any one class shall join in one suit, so that gate exceed \$5,000, they shall have the right to appeal to the Supreme Court. An appropriation of about \$4,000,000 will be necessary to settle these claims.

Congressional Notes.

Mr. Houk of Tennessee gave notice in the House that immediately after the contested election case of Atkinson vs. Pendleton was disposed of he would of an arrangement the matter of recog-nition was one for the presiding officer. Mr. Mills contended that the presid-call up the Arkansas case of Feather-

The Garrison at Berlin Suddenly Or-dered Under Arms.

BERLIN, Feb. 20 .- The vote being solled throughout the Empire for members of the Reichstag is phenomenally heavy. So great was the rush of voters that in many instances the police officials found it difficult maintain order at the polls, particularly during the dinner hour of the mechanics. A majority of the factories are closed to permit employes to deposit their ballots.

The anti-Semitic Conservatives are emphasizing their dislike of Professor Virchow by voting for the Socialist candidates.

Intense excitement has been caused here by an unexpected and startling movement of the troops stationed in and about the city. At 1 o'clock this afternoon the entire garrison of Berlin was ordered under arm and by the Emperor's command were given the route to Krensberg.

A panic was only prevented by the announcement that the movement was simply a military surprise, intended to test the discipline and efficiency of the garrison.

LOCAL LOAN COMPANIES.

They Appeal for Special or General Charter Laws.

They Appeal for Special or General Charter Laws.

The Scnate sub-committee of the District of Columbia Committee this morning listened to arguments by representatives of the various loan and trust companies of the District on the question of making special or general laws under which companies of this description should be chartered.

The companies which have applied for charters are: United States Guaranty Company, American Security Company, United States Security Company, Washington Safe Deposit and Storage and Trust Company, Union Trust Company, Union Trust Company, Of the District of Columbia, and Washington Loan and Trust Company. Union Trust Company, Several of the companies have made application to change their name and business. The majority of the gentlemen who appeared before the committee this morning were in favor of special laws, although many of them said that if they could not have these they would be satisfied with a general law on the question. Colonel A. T. Britton and J. K. McCammon represented the American Security and Trust Company; P. B. Snyder, James Johnson, Judge J. M. Wilson and Joseph A. Rice, the National Safe Deposit Company; General Cresswell, the United States Loan and Trust Company, and Mr. Warner, the Washington Loan and Trust Company.

Colonel Bretton opened the discussion in a short speech, in which he made some strong points in favor of the quantity of charters under special laws. He was followed by Mr. Johson, who was also in favor of special legislation. He said that if corporations were allowed to be established by everyone those who knew would not be likely to trust them, but those who he made some strong points in favor of the said that if corporations were allowed to be established by everyone those who knew would not be likely to trust them, but those

He said that if corporations were allowed to be established by everyone those who knew would not be likely to trust them, but those who did not would lose if these corporations were dishonest, and it was probable that many of them unless they were able to show Congress just what they had if a special charter law provailed, would most likely be dishonest. Judge Wilson also spoke in favor of special laws. Mr. Warner was the only one who was in favor of general laws on the question.

He said that in 1492 Christopher Columbus revealed to mankind a new world and, wakened from the repose of world and, wakened from the repose of centuries, a mighty continent, where the germ of new civilization has quickened to the pulse-beat of a powerful nation. It was appropriate, therefore, that the people of the United States should celebrate, in 1892, the anniversary of this, the greatest maritime event in the history of the world.

It was a question now in which of

It was a question now in which of the great and growing centres of population of our country this com-memorative calebration shall take place. He was for New York, because he believed the selection of New York meant the greatest possible suc-cess in this undertaking, and because of her great advant-ages and its proposition set forth a well digested plan for practical opera well digested plan for practical operation, which would not, as a visionary scheme sprung up in the night, fall to pieces upon the test of demonstration, for it was founded upon principles of business suggested by men of business. New York would assume the responsibility to finance it and make it a suc-

The site was ready for use now.

Colorado Miners Killed, Colorado Miners Killed,
ASPEN, Col., Feb. 20.—Martin and Hugh
Brainerd, brothers, were instantly killed
shortly after midnight by falling to the
bottom of a shaft in the Mollie Gibson
mine, a distance of 150 feet. Both men
were at work on a scaffolding in the shaft,
when it gave way and precipitated them to
the bottom. James Lyons, a miner working in the Homestake mine, was killed
while at work last night by a piece of rock
falling upon his head.

Navassa Rioters Convicted. BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 20.—The Navassa rloters convicted of murder—George S Key, Henry Jones and Edward Smith— were this morning sentenced to be hange on March 28. The fourteen other men con-victed of manslaughter were sentenced to terms of imprisonment in the Albany (N Y.) penitentiary ranging from two to te

Tried to Kill Five Persons. MARQUETTE, MICH., Feb. 20, -John Mc Donald was convicted of the murder o Mollie Beveridge yesterday and at one-sentenced for life. His crime was the at tempted killing of five persons near Watch wood in December last. Mrs. Beveridge was killed, Mrs. Redpatch badly wounded and Dunk Beveridge slightly burt.

Icebergs Pientiful

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 20.—The White Star line steamship Germanic, from New York for this port and Liverpool, arrived here to-day. Captain Irving reports having passed a largo number of icebergs in the main track followed by ocean steamers ply-ing between New York and Liverpool.

Don't Hawk, Spit, Cough. suffer dizziness, indigestion, inflamma-tion of the eyes, headache, lassitude, inability to perform mental work and indisposition for bodily labor, and annoy and disgust your friends and ac-quaintances with your nasal twang and of-fensive breath and constant efforts to clean your nose and throat, when Dr. Sage's "Catarrh Remedy" will promptly relieve you of discomfort and suffering, and your friends of the disgusting and needless in-flictions of your loathsome disease?

Berry R. Sulgrove Dying.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 20.—Berry R. Sulgrove, the well-known newspaper man of this city, is dying of pusumonia. He has been continuously in the profession in this city since 1850, for many years being managing editor of the Journal, but for the past lifteen years upon the staff of the Verse.

IT TAKES A BRAINT MAN. Frank Morgan, of the Brooklyn Standard Union, was conversing with a friend Saturday regarding the seductive national game

"I don't think I will ever learn to play "I don't think I will ever learn to play draw," remarked the friend, "That's so," said Frank, "It takes a brainy man to know poker." The atcale condinte is a little strained.

Through Parlor Car to Old Point via Pennsylvania and Chesapeake and Ohio Railroads. A through parlor car service will go into effect between Washington and Old Point on the 25d instant. Leaving Washington 19:57 s. m., arriving Old Point 6:10 p. m. Returning, arrive at Washington 3:30 p. m.

THREE BRUTAL CRIMES.

PERPETRATORS PAY THE PENALYT WITH THEIR LIVES.

Two Hangings at Philadelphia and One at Bellefonte, Pa. Jacob S. Schoop, Thomas J. Cole and Will-iam S. Hopkius Suspended.

PRILADELPHIA, Feb. 20 .- The con demned murderers, Jacob S. Schoop and Thomas J. Cole, were executed in Moyamensing prison this morning in the presence of the properly accredited persons permitted to witness the last dread chapter in the history of two terrible crimes.

rible crimes. sible crimes.

Schoop spent the night uncomplainingly; he slept calmly and peacefully for six hours, and when awake he listened carnestly to the words of comfort that came from the devout lips of Mr. Schroeder, his spiritual adviser. He read a religious book at intervals and a formation of the control of ate frequently and with evident relish. He was very calm, but his apathy seemed to take the form of a trance, or as if he were under the influence of

Cole spent most of his time in prayer.
At 8 o'clock this morning he took the sacrament and afterward meditated with the priest who has so assiduously attended him through the dread ordeal. His brothers Frank and James came to the prison early in the morning and an affecting farewell was the result.
This trying moment was the turning point as to whether his weak condition would cause him to make a scene. He broke down and cried bitterly for a few minutes and then quickly recovered his firmness, continuing calm and appar-ently cool until he died.

At 9:30 o'clock the officials and others

appointed to witness the execution as-sembled at the prison. Shortly before 10 o'clock Sheriff Krumbhar left the assistant superintendent's room and walked with Mr. Richardson slowly down the corridor toward the scaffold, the others following in double ranks. As the head of the line reached Cole's cell they halted, the door creaked on its cell they halted, the door creaked on its hinges and Cole emerged for his last waik, accompanied by his spiritual adviser, Father Masterson. Cole walked slowly but firmly 2 his eyes were fixed on the ground, and he appeared in a dazed condition. The reverend father held the crucifix in front of the murderer's face and now and then he mumbled

inaudibly.

A few steps further and another halt was made. This time the door creaked loudly and weirdly in the death-like stillness, and Schoop issued forth. The wretched man paused for a second and looked first at the prison officials in the rear and then at his brother murderer. Rev. Otto Schroeder was at his elbow and the reverend gentleman with Schoop took their positions and walked slowly after Cole and his spiritual ad-

viser.

Again the procession was set in motion, the rear brought up by the deputy sheriffs and the prison-keepers. When the scaffold was reached the black caps were placed over the men's faces and the ropes adjusted. A moment later, at 10:04, the trap was sprung and both men dropped, having a fall of about six feet.

After hanging twenty minutes the bodies were cut down. Prison Physician Sharp pronounced life extinct and the sheriff's jury viewed the bodies and the usual formal verdict was recorded. Coles' body was handed over to his brothers and Schoop's will be buried in the Potter's field, as his relatives and friends had all deserted him and he was absolutely alone in the world.

The crime for which Jacob Schoop was executed was the horrible butchery of Anton Schilling. The re-mains of Schilling, who was formerly Schoop's partner in a little grocery shop, was found by four boys in Fairmount Park, in the water pipes, on December 26, 1888. After an investiation Schoop was arrested. He denied all knowledge of the crime, but finally

broke down and made a confession.

Schilling boarded with Schoop, and several attempts were made by Schoop to poison him and then get possession of the little money he was supposed to have. On Christmas morning Schoop arose earlier than usual and proceeded to the kitchen, where the previous even-ing he had left some food from the evening's meal, but it was gone. At this time Schilling came in. Schoop charged him with taking it. Some words ensued, when Schoop knocked Schilling down, and then grabbing a knife, stabbed him until he was dead. He then cut the body up and placed it in sacks, which he afterward carted to the park and placed in the water-pipes. Schoop was tried on February 20, 1889.

convicted and sentenced to hang.

The murder for which Thomas Cole suffered the death penalty was one of the most brutal in the annals of crime. On the morning of July 5, 1888, Walter McAllister, a brakeman on the Penn-sylvania Railroad, was found murdered in bed at his boarding house. He had returned from his work sylvanta Railroad, was found murdered in bed at his boarding house. He had returned from his work and had just gone to bed, when his bed-fellow, Thomas Cole, entered the room and, without any warning whatever, severed his head from his body with an axe. Cole then left the house and escaped. A short time afterward McAllister's sister came to see him on some business when a little him on some business, when a little girl in the house told her that Uncle

Walter was upstairs and very sick. The sister, on reaching the room, found the mangled corpse and immediately sounded an alarm, which resulted in the capture of Cole in an old barn. His clothing was clotted with his vic-tim's life's blood, and the mystery was quickly solved. The only defense the prisoner made was that he had quar-reled with McAllister about the breaking of a hat and over a young lady from West Philadelphia, but the young lady could never be found. Cole was of an envious, vindictive dis

position, and, in fact, committed his awful crime on no pretext whatever. During the trial he apparently saw that his was a hopeless case, and resumed his old feroclous expression. Both of the condemned men have manifested entire resignation to their fate since their doom was settled, and they have assumed an air of religious devotion for several weeks past.

belleforte, Pa., Feb. 20.—William Seely Hopkins was hanged here this morning for the murder of his wife and mother in law. The convicted man rose about 4 o'clock and ate a hearty breakfast. He then spent several hours with his spiritual advisers in prayer. At 10 o'clock he was lead to the gallows, where the ministers BELLEFONTE, PA., Feb. 20.-Wil prayer. At 10 o'clock he was lead to the gallows, where the ministers again knelt in prayer. Hopkins then bade farewell to his friends and said: "I leave this world without an enemy. Farewell all." After shaking hands with those on the scaffold and thanking the sherliff for his kind treatment, Hopkins stepped under the noose, which was ouickly adjusted, the noose, which was quickly adjusted: the black cap was drawn and at 10:15 the

trap was spring.

The rope broke and the man fell to the floor. He was picked up and carried to the scarfold, when the rope was grant at the rope was adjusted and the trap again spring at 10:18. Hopkins was doud at 10:35, and the body was cut down afterward. Hopkins' crime was the killing of his wife and her mother, Mrs. Wigaman, on Sunday, September 22, 1889. Persons living in the vicinity of the

Wigaman house heard four shots fired in rapid succession, and soon after Hopkins emerged from the house and ran across the street to a livery stable. He held a revolver in his hand, and on reaching the stable and two shots at his one based stable and two shots at

his own head.
The first shot missed covirely and the ond only lodged again t the skull ne. Hopkins was taken in charge I confessed that he had killed his to Maggle and his mother-in-law, will will be with the work of the work of the work of the will be with the work of the w or doing so that he loved his wife to istraction and could not live without her, and, as people were trying to sep-arate them, he thought he would settle the difficulty by killing them and then

Hopkins was brought to Bellefonte and tried for murder. The case caused great exchemant, as it was the first case of murder in the first degree tried in Centre County in seventy years. He was found guilty and sentenced to hance.

hang.
The killing of the two women was done in the following manner: He cutered the cellar of his own house at 11 o'clock on Saturday night, and lay there concealed, with a revolver in his hand, until 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he stole stealthily up the stairs and quietly sneaked up behind his wife, who was washing dishes at a table, and shot her twice, killing her bestealts. Instantly

His mother-in-law hearing the shots, came running down stairs, when he shot at her, the ball entering the lower jaw and passing up and out through the left cheek. The woman retreated up the stairs and locked herself in a room. Hopkins followed, broke open the door, and while the aged lady was on her knees praying him not to kill her, he deliberately sent another bullet through her brain, killing her instantly. He then left the house and proceeded to Alport's livery stable, where the attempt at self-destruction was made.

THOMAS LEE'S DOUBLE CRIME. After Trying to Murder His Wife He Kills Himself.

Bladensburg was yesterday afternoon the scene of a bloody tragedy, resulting in the death of a farm hand named Thomas Lee and the probable death of his wife. The pair had been living apart for some time past, owing to Lee's ill-treatment of his wife. Several times lately he has tried to induce her to return to him, but without avail. her to return to him, but without avail.

Her repeated refusals to go back to his house enraged him to such a degree that yesterday afternoon he determined to kill her. Proceeding to his mother's house he stole a large butcher's knife, which he had sharped up at a black-smith's shop, explaining that he was going to kill a pir.

He then went to the house of Mrs. Fisher where his wife and four chill.

Fisher, where his wife and four children had been living since the separa-tion. He found Mrs. Lee working at the washtub, and renewed his request for her to come and live with him. When she refused he threw her to the floor and a struggle between them ensued. Mrs. Fisher tried to drag the woman away from her husband, but could not, and Lee struck his wife a tarrife, blow, on the head with an iron terrific blow on the head with an iron tea-kettle which he snatched from the stove. He followed this up by raining repeated blows on her head with a heavy chair until she fell unconscious to the ground. He then drew the kulfe several times across her throat, inflict-ing serious gashes. Pushing her pros-trate form from him he twice plunged the knife to its hilt in his throat and

By this time a large crowd, attracted by Mrs. Fisher's cries of murder, had assembled, and Dr. Lewis was summoned to attend the injured woman. After staunching the blood, which flowed from the wounds in her neck, he found that her skull was fractured in three places. An inquest was held by Magistrate Baum on Lee's body, and, after hearing the testimony of Mrs, Fisher and Dr. Lewis, the jury re-turned a verdict of suicide.

Mrs. Lee was reported to be in a pre-carious condition this morning. The knife wounds are not necessarily fatal, but the physicians entertain no hope for her recovery on account of her skull being fractured.

STAGE SALARIES

Tamberlick was offered \$28,200 annually sing at the Opera in Paris, but declined. Malibran received \$750 in London every evening.

Grisi and Persiani would not sing there under \$1,000 a night. A heavy man in Paris may be contented with \$40 to \$50 a week, while the low come-

dian laughs and dances to the tune of \$50 to \$60. Soubrettes, if bright and pretty, obtain \$35 to \$50, and polished villains a little more for their crimes. Old men and old women are content on \$30 to \$50, while minor lights shine from \$15 to \$30 each. If a great actress commands public attention and brings \$7,000 or \$8,000 a night, she

is always worth \$5,000, while if she is only the side light to a big play she may not be-worth \$50. Patti was the first who demanded and btained in Paris a nightly salary of \$2,000.

"These are not notes, but bank notes, that come from her lips," said a wag. Quite recently Tamagno was engaged at Rio Janeiro for \$2,000 a night at the rate of ten performances a month during the

QUEER CURRENCY.

Oven form the circulating medium among he Zulus and Kaffirs. Tin to day forms the standard of value at he great fairs of Nishni Novgorod. In the retired districts of New Guinea temale slaves form the standard of value. Among some of the native Australians reenstone (jade) and red other form the ne (jade) and red other form the urrency.

Iron spikes, six being a drachm or hand-ul, are employed in certain parts of Central Africa. Chocolate is used in the Interior of South America: for a currency, as are coccanuts

Norway even now uses corn for coin. in India cakes of tea pass as currency and in China pieces of silk.

LEMON ELIXIR.

Its Wonderful Effect on the Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidnes and Blood. Dr. Mozley's Lemon Ell'sfr is a pleasant Dr. Mozley's Lemon Ellish is a pleasant lemon drink that positively cures all Biliousness, Constipation, liadigestion, Headache, Malaria, Kidney Disease, Dizziness, Colds, Loss of Appetite, Fevers, Chills, Blotches, Pimples, Pain in Back, Palpitation of Heart, and all other diseases caused by disordered liver, stomach and kidneys, the first great cause of all fatal diseases. Fifty cents and one dollar per bottle. Sold by druggists. Prepared only by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

Lemon Hot Drops. For coughs and colds, take Lemon Hot

Drops.
For sore throat and bronchitis, take
Lemon Hot Drops.
For pneumonia and laryngetis, take
Lemon Hot Drops.
For consumption and catarrh, take Lemon
Hot Drops. For consumption and catalrin, and the Hot Brops.

For all throat and lung diseases, take Lemon Hot Drops.

An elegant and reliable preparation.

Sold by druggists. 25 cents per bottle. Prepared by H. Mozley, M. D., Atlanta, Ga.

You can order THE CRITIC by postal card.
It will be sent to your address every evening for 35 cents. "50° 40° or fight." See "War" Robert-son's advertisement in The SUNDAY CRIVIC.

TA ORIPPE IN MEXICO.

Pour People Dying Like Sheep-Comn Supply Exhausted. Come Supply Exhausted.

San Antonio, Texas, Feb. 20.—
Private letters received from Mexico state that the grip has been more widespread and persistent in its ravages there than anywhere else on the American Continent. The writers are American residents of the Mexican Capital and have no motive to conceal the truth. A letter dated the 14th instant and received here yesterday says:

The progress of the influenza here and its results have been truly terrific. The disease reached us in the middle of The disease reached us in the middle of January and has grown steadily worse, until it is now at its height. The number of cases of acute pneumonia is abso-solutely wonderful. It has been the rule rather than the exception, and no precautions seem to have been able to

prevail against it.
This has been especially the case among the poorer classes, who live generally in houses which afford no proerally in houses which anord no pro-tection against the elements. They have died absolutely like sheep, some times 125 a day. Just now the supply of coffins has been exhausted and many bodies have been buried without.

Call up telephone No. 251-2 and order THE CRITIC delivered to you for 35 cents a

BRIGGS' HEADACHE TROCHES

SICK HEADACHE -IN ITS-

Nervous, Billous or Congestive Forms.

L. R. BROWN, M. D., 23 West Jersey at., ELIZABETH, N. J., June 28, 1889. This is to certify that I have used for some months with much satisfaction, the combinaion of remedies, for Headache, known as Briggs' Headache Troches. The remedy cures more headaches, especially such as af fect Nervous Women, than anything I am acquainted with, and it this certificate will be the means of bringing it to the favorable attention of sufferers from that trouble, I shall feel that I have done them a service.

PRICE, 25 CENTS. Sold by all Druggists or sent by Mail on Re-ceipt of Price.

BRIGGS' MEDICINE CO.,

ELIZABETH, N. J. SPECIAL NOTICES.

MEXICAN WAR VETERANS-THE MENICAN WAR VETERANS-THE seventeenth annual reunion of the National Association V. M. W., will be held on SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, at Edel's Music Hall, on Est., opposite General Postofice, at 12 o'clock M. All comrades in the city are cordially invited to participate without further notice. A collation at 8 p. m. will close the proceedings. By order of the Executive Committee. JAMES W. DENVER, President. A. M. KENADAY, Secretary, 1620,21

sioners, hereby give notice that so much of the capital stock of the Norfolk and Washington Steamboat Company has been subscribed as is sufficient to incorporate the subscribers, and we hereby give notice and call a general meeting of the said subscribers to be held, at 11 o'clock, on the 5th day of March, 1900, at the office of Charles C. Dmcanson, corner of Ninth and D streets northwest, Washington, D. C.

CHAS. C. DUNCANSON, JOHN CALLAHAN.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Febludascy

Commissioners.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The convention of the Woman's National Liberal Union will be held at Willard Hali FEBRUARY 24 and 25, at 16:30 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m.
The public is invited. Admission free.
By order of the
fet9,5t

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

JOHN B. CLARK, JOHN JOHNS, D. A. M. KNIGHT.
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Practice before Committees of Congress,
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"In reply to your request for my advice as to a zood school for your daughter, I can with confidence recommend Mr. and Mrs. Cabell's Novwood Institute, in Washington, U. The standard of scholarship there is high, the instruction thorough and the inducences good.

Justice U. S. Supreme Court."

The school opens Sept. 30.

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THIS WEEK, westnesday and Saturday

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With Mrs. Berlan Glibs

Trecenting Belasco and Do Miller Tannas play

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A LBAUGH'S GRAND OPERA BOUSE. EVENT OF THE SEASON.

Commoncing Monday Evening, February 21,
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Engagement of the Comedian, MR.

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AND COMPANY OF PLAYERS. Under direction of Mr. W. R. Hawden, Paching for the first time in Washington mediaval comedy by Steele Mackaye, call

AnArrantKnave MR. ROBSON as CHIQUI, THE KNAVE. The above play will be produced with the aid of special scenery, costumes, properties and original music by John Occa of the Conservatory of Music, Naples, Italy. follott

Albaugh's Holliday Street Theatre,

BALTIMORE,
Engagement of Booth,

NOTICE.—The continued diness of MME.
MODJESKA may provent her appearance
with Mr. BOOTH. The management therefore doem it due the public not to amounce
her until they have some assurance of her re-

her until they have some assurance of her recovery.

MISS MINNA R. GALE.

Now successfully supporting Mr. Booth in
Philadeiphia, will perform the characters assigned Mino. Modleska.

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Tuesday, Feb. 25.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.
Thursday, Feb. 27.—Double Bill.

FOOL'S REVENGE and

KATHERINE AND PETRICCHIO.

Saturday Night, March 1.—MACBETH

Morday, March 5.—Heller EU.

Fiday, March 5.—Heller EU.

Orchestra, \$2; balcony, \$1.50; which will
include transportation to Baltimore and return.

On Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, Feb. 25 and 37 and March 1, Special Trainswill leave B. & O. Depot at 6 p. m.; returning leave Cambon Station via B. & O. after performance. leave Camden Station via B. & O. after performance.

On Monday, Wednosday and Friday, March Z. 5 and 7, Special Trains will leave Slathstreet Depot via Penna. R. R. at 6 p. m. returning after performance from Calvert Station, Penna. R. R.

Seats on sale from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. daily at ROBERT F. MILLER'S BOOK STORE, SSPIRICENTS SPECIAL NORCE.—Tickets purchased in any other office, or from any other person except the above, will not be entitled to transportation to and from Baltimore.

Mr. H. C. Fisk of Albangh's Opera-House will accompany each train.

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T INCOLN MUSIC HALL. Monday, February 24.

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MATINEES WEDNESDAY
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First production of Gilbert and Sullivan's

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WEEK COMMENCING MONDAY, PEBRUARY 17.
Matinees Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Burtley Campbell's most realistic play. THE WHITE SLAVE.

Under the management of Mr. H. C. Kennedy. Next week- Chas. L. Davis in ONE OF THE OLD STOCK.

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Will open at Ed. F. Droop's Music Store, 223 Pa. ave., on Thursday, Feb. 20, at 9 a. in Prices, \$1.50, \$1 and 30c, according to loca-tion. Boxes, \$10 and \$1c. 6--It-Courts Criticism of Itself.

> SIX NIGHTS-TWO MATINEES. Sale of Seats THURSDAY, Feb. co

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THURSDAY "IL TROVATORE
FRIDAY "NORMA"
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